

Borough of Royal Leamington Spa.

Annual Report
OF
Medical Officer of Health
FOR
1912.

Leamington Spa :

COURIER LIMITED, PRINTERS, CHURCH WALK.

BOROUGH OF ROYAL LEAMINGTON SPA.



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1912.

H. GIBBONS WARD, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

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BOROUGH OF ROYAL LEAMINGTON SPA.

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Mr. Councillor BERRIDGE (Vice-Chairman).

The MAYOR (Mr. Councillor DONALD).

Mr. Alderman BAKER.

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A. BOSTOCK HILL, M.D., M.Sc., F.I.C.

**MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH, SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER,
AND BACTERIOLOGIST.**

H. GIBBONS WARD, M.D., CH.B., D.P.H.

Public Health Department,
12, Hamilton Terrace,
Leamington Spa,
April, 1913.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present to you my first Annual Report, being that for the year 1913.

As you are well aware, I was only in office for the last four months of the year, and for that reason I have been unable to write of some subjects as intimately as I would have wished. I hope that this will be taken into consideration when perusing this Report.

I would here take the opportunity to express my great indebtedness to the Town Clerk for many acts of kindly assistance, to the Borough Engineer and the Borough Treasurer; also to the Sanitary Inspectors, the Health Visitor and Staff of this office, without whose co-operation the work would have been impossible.

Finally, I would thank you, Gentlemen, for your unfailing kindness and courtesy.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

H. GIBBONS WARD.



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VITAL STATISTICS.

POPULATION.

The estimated population of the Borough at the middle of 1912, as calculated by the Registrar-General, was 26,690. This is a decrease of 27 on the Census returns of 1911.

The following Table (Table I.) shows the distribution of tenements and population with regard to the various Wards, as ascertained at the last Census:—

TABLE I.

CENSUS RETURN, 1911.

Dwellings or Tenements.					Population.			Population of Borough.
DISTRICT.	Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Building.	Buildings not used as Dwellings.	Males	Females	Persons	1901 — 26888
								1891 — 26930
								1881 — 22976
								1871 — 20917
								1861 — 17402
								1851 — 15723
North-East Ward ...	1461	113	1	102	2752	3469	6221	Area of Borough. Acres Leamington Priors 1594 New Milverton 691 Lillington ... 531 2816
South-East Ward ...	1999	117	2	68	3672	5081	8690	
West Ward ...	1578	119	—	131	2795	4410	7205	
Lillington & Milverton	1129	129	10	21	1589	3012	4601	
	6167	*478	13	322	10805	15908	26713	

* Estimated number of families away, 70 = 408 persons.

BIRTHS.

477 Births were registered during 1912; 240 males and 237 females. On the estimated population at the middle of the year, this gives a Birth-rate of 17.87 per thousand. This is slightly higher than the figure for 1911.

The relationship between the number of births of the two sexes differs considerably from that of 1911. In that year the proportion of males to females was 80 to 100, the respective numbers for 1912 were 101 to 100, and the latest available statistics for the whole of England and Wales give the proportions as 104 to 100.

TABLE II.

WARDS.			Births.	Birth-rates.	Estimated Population as middle of year.
North-East	...	...	105	16·88	6,220
South-East	...	...	167	19·25	8,673
West	...	...	132	18·33	7,201
Milverton	...	...	63	13·7	4,596
External	...	...	10	...	...
			477	17·87	26,690

TABLE III.

Quarters.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Birth-rates.
1st	50	52	102	15·28
2nd	58	80	138	20·67
3rd	69	47	116	17·37
4th	59	52	111	16·63
External	4	6	10	...
	240	237	477	17·87

Referring to the two Tables given above (II. and III.), it will be seen that the largest number of births was registered in the South-East Ward, and also that, during the second quarter of the year, there were considerably more than in any one of the other three quarters.

31 Births registered were illegitimate. This is the same number as last year, but gives a small decrease in percentage owing to the rather larger number of births registered.



DEATHS.

The Death-rate for 1912, corrected for non-residents, was 14.9 per thousand, and the number of deaths to be credited to Leamington was 391. Since the number of deaths of residents taking place outside the Borough and the number of deaths of non-residents were practically equal, the crude death-rate was almost the same as the corrected rate.

In considering the Death-rate of Leamington, which, by reason of its many attractions, is a suitable place for retirement after the prime of life, it is necessary to pay attention to the composition of the population. In purely industrial centres the population consists, in a great proportion, of individuals who are suited by their age to carry out the necessary processes in the trade of the district. In other words, the major part of the population is composed of those in early or middle life. This condition is one which may be considered suitable to produce a high birth-rate and a low death-rate. The converse also holds true: a population which to any great extent is composed of those past middle life will be favourable to a low birth-rate and a high death-rate. The latter is the position of Leamington, and for this reason the birth and mortality rates of our town are not comparable with those of other places.

In order to render comparison possible, it would be necessary to use a correction factor. This will, however, not be available till later on in the year, when the Registrar-General will issue one based on the figures of the Census of 1911.

I have no doubt that the use of the factor of correction for age distribution of population will render the birth and mortality rates of this Borough more satisfactory in comparison with other towns.

The only figure that can be readily obtained that will be value for comparison is the average age at death. This, in Leamington, works out roughly at 58 years, and if one excludes deaths under one year of age, which number 35, the average age at death is 64.6. These numbers are very satisfactory, and compare favourably with those for the country generally.

An analysis of the 214 deaths over 65 years of age gives the following result:—

Ages at Death: 65-75	75-85	85 and over.
92 ...	... 76 ...	... 46

It will be seen, therefore, that more than half the deaths in Leamington during 1912 were of persons over 65 years of age, the actual proportion being 54.8 per cent., whereas the percentage for the whole country in 1910 was only 29.6.

TABLE IV.
POPULATION, BIRTH, AND DEATH-RATES
FROM 1882 TO 1912.

Year.	Estimated Population.	Birth-rate per 1000.	Death-rate per 1000.	Infantile Mortality.	Zymotic Death-rate.
1882	23,229	24.3	15.4	123.9	1.20
1883	23,434	25.4	16.0	123.1	0.90
1884	23,646	25.4	18.3	156.7	2.50
1885	23,851	24.8	16.5	122.0	0.60
1886	24,053	25.3	16.9	109.8	0.99
1887	24,257	23.7	15.4	135.6	0.60
1888	24,461	23.9	18.3	161.8	1.60
1889	24,665	21.6	16.1	142.0	1.30
1890	24,871	21.1	16.8	156.1	0.40
1891	26,930	21.9	19.4	150.8	0.50
1892	27,016	21.1	18.3	124.3	0.80
1893	27,116	20.5	16.7	149.0	0.60
1894	27,220	20.0	13.6	142.8	0.30
1895	27,220	19.7	16.6	136.0	0.20
1896	27,320	19.9	15.1	127.0	0.40
1897	27,320	19.9	14.0	106.6	0.40
1898	27,520	19.0	15.4	145.3	0.90
1899	27,520	18.6	16.6	142.0	0.30
1900	27,700	18.1	15.8	131.3	0.30
1901	26,888	17.5	12.9	99.5	0.20
1902	26,967	18.6	13.9	113.3	0.40
1903	27,017	18.0	14.6	125.2	0.25
1904	27,060	18.1	14.8	123.9	0.18
1905	27,100	19.4	14.2	102.6	0.36
1906	27,140	17.5	14.3	126.0	0.51
1907	27,207	18.9	13.8	112.6	0.22
1908	27,217	15.7	15.0	84.1	0.33
1909	27,252	15.8	14.1	101.8	0.40
1910	27,360	15.1	14.7	74.9	0.44
1911	26,739	17.3	15.8	88.5	0.67
30 years' Average		20.2	15.6	124.6	0.62
1912	26,690	17.8	14.9	71.2	0.07

In one respect the above Table is not strictly accurate; this is in regard to the so-called Zymotic Death-rate. I have, however, inserted a figure which is comparable with those of the previous years. This has been done by leaving out such an important disease as Epidemic Diarrhœa. The small following Table compares for the period 1908-1912 the true Zymotic Death-rate. The diseases which are included in this Table are:—Small-pox, Enteric Fever, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, and Epidemic Diarrhœa.

	Five years' Average.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Rate per 1000	0·61	0·37	0·51	0·4	0·6	0·18

The chief reason for the great decrease in comparison with last year is the almost total absence of Summer Diarrhœa in 1912. Another factor of considerable importance is the comparatively low death-rate from Measles.

STILL-BIRTHS.

I am informed by the Borough Treasurer that, during 1912, he received notice of the interment of 16 still-born children in the Borough Cemeteries. Of these, 10 were certified by Medical Practitioners and 6 by Midwives.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Of the 391 Deaths registered in the Borough in 1912, 35 were those of children under one year of age, representing a mortality of 73.3 per thousand births. This is considerably less than that of last year, when the rate was 88.5 per 1,000, and also compares very advantageously with the average for the last seven years, which is 94.8 per thousand. Undoubtedly one of the causes of this satisfactory result, as before mentioned, is the small incidence of Infantile Diarrhoea during the comparatively cool summer of 1912; but very great credit must also be given to the efforts of the Infant Health Society, which has done, and is still doing, an immense amount of good work amongst the mothers of the town.

Amongst the various causes of death amongst infants, the large number due to Premature Births is very noticeable; nearly 30 per cent. of the deaths of children at this age are due to this cause. This subject is certainly worthy of very serious consideration. One is hardly in a position as yet, owing to only short residence in the town, to give any dogmatic opinion on the subject, but even by now it has been possible to get some idea of the large amount of work done by many of the mothers, entirely apart from their housework.

The employment is usually continued as long as possible; much longer than is advisable, considering the approaching confinement. This state of affairs has undoubtedly much to do with the large number of premature births, the future of the child as yet unborn being thereby prejudiced. It is to be hoped that most of the women, who will, of course, benefit under the National Insurance Act, either as insured persons or as the wives of insured persons, or as both, will take advantage of the Maternity Benefit in the way that is intended, by ceasing arduous work some time before the confinement is expected. I am convinced that if precautions such as these are taken, the number of children born prematurely will be considerably decreased, and the Infantile Death-rate lowered. Special enquiry is now being made with respect to the conditions previous to the birth of the child in these cases, and no doubt the results will bear out the statement made above.

Of the six deaths from Other Causes, one was from Gastritis and one from an accident, the child being run over by a runaway horse. The other four deaths took place either actually at birth or immediately subsequent to it: one from injury in delivery and the others from Inanition.

Though Infantile Diarrhœa was not nearly so prevalent during 1912 as in 1911, yet the same precautions were observed with regard to refuse receptacles, and leaflets were distributed where necessary.

TABLE V.
CAUSES OF INFANTILE MORTALITY, 1906—1912.

	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	Total Deaths 7 years	Rate per 1000 Births.
Marasmus	20	20	7	8	5	5	4	69	21.5
Premature Birth	7	8	7	5	8	8	10	53	16.5
Bronchitis	6	7	4	8	2	3	2	32	10.0
Pneumonia	2	1	5	4	5	2	6	25	7.8
Convulsions	8	5	1	4	2	...	...	20	6.2
Congenital Defects	1	10	...	2	4	...	4	21	6.5
Diarrhœal Diseases	7	1	2	3	...	13	2	28	8.7
Whooping-Cough	3	1	1	4	2	...	...	11	3.4
Overlaying	1	1	...	2	2	...	...	6	1.8
Measles ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	4	1.2
Non-Tubercular Meningitis	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	1.2
Tubercular Meningitis	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	0.9
Tubercular Peritonitis ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	0.6
Syphilis ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	0.3
Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	0.6
Other Causes	2	2	7	1	...	5	6	23	7.1
Total Deaths below 1 year	60	58	36	43	31	41	35	304	—
Rate per 1000 Births ...	126.0	112.6	84.1	101.8	74.9	88.5	73.3	94.8	—

THE INFANT HEALTH SOCIETY.

The work of this voluntary agency has continued with unabated effort during the past year, and even from the short experience one has had of its activities one cannot help but be struck by the excellence of the work done, and the value of the results obtained, in the great improvement in the health of the infants whose mothers attend the meetings.

It is impossible to express in figures the work of such a Society as this, but the following may give some slight idea of the activities: 138 babies have been on the books during the past year, and of these a considerable number were born during the year.

£48 9s. 7d. has been spent in the supply of milk to mothers and infants, and about 2,000 attendances have been paid by the mothers with their infants.

In most districts of any size the work of educating the mothers in the hygienic and sensible treatment of their infants has been undertaken by the Local Authority, and the fact that this has been unnecessary in Leamington reflects great credit on the voluntary workers, who have taken up the work with such great zeal. I think it would be but a graceful recognition of this fact if the Committee would consider the propriety of giving some help to such a worthy cause as the Infant Health Society, in addition to that which is already given by the services of the Health Visitor.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

As will be seen from Table VI., the number of Infectious Diseases notified was the same in 1912 as in 1911. Further investigation, however, shows that the results are much more satisfactory, since there is an increase of 14 cases of Phthisis, presumably pre-existent, due to the compulsory notification of this disease, with a corresponding decrease in the number of other notifiable diseases. The various diseases will now be treated seriatim, though it is difficult, owing to the absence of information concerning the cases which occurred in the early part of the year, to treat of the early cases as one would wish. Routine enquiries are now made at each case as to the various important points in connection with Infectious Disease; the results of these enquiries are kept, and it is thus hoped to be able to trace the connection between the various outbreaks much more easily.

TABLE VI.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED
FROM 1893 TO 1912 (20 YEARS).

Year.	Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria and Membr. Croup.	Enteric Fever.	Puerperal F.	Erysipelas.	Phthisis.	TOTALS.
1893	1	44	9	18	...	34	...	106
1894	4	119	23	6	...	13	...	165
1895	...	206	12	8	..	19	...	245
1896	...	70	14	10	2	19	...	115
1897	...	54	16	4	...	11	...	85
1898	...	105	16	13	1	25	...	160
1899	...	47	27	8	...	25	...	107
1900	...	40	16	12	...	33	...	101
1901	1	113	5	14	1	41	...	175
1902	...	96	15	8	...	43	22	184
1903	1	80	16	2	...	47	9	155
1904	...	75	7	4	1	25	5	117
1905	...	22	11	6	...	24	1	64
1906	...	91	28	2	1	24	1	147
1907	...	83	24	4	...	21	1	133
1908	...	79	38	1	...	21	1	140
1909	...	24	73	2	1	24	1	125
1910	..	18	31	...	...	18	1	68
1911	...	34	3	1	1	12	23	74
1912	...	19	7	1	...	10	37	74
Totals	7	1419	391	124	8	489	102	2540

TABLE VII.
CASES OF NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASE
REPORTED IN EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1912.

	Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Enteric F.	Puerperal F.	Erysipelas.	Phthisis.	TOTALS.
January	1	2	1	...	...	7	11
February	1	...	...	...	4	4	9
March	1	...	...	...	1	1	3
April	2	1	...	...	...	2	5
May
June	1	...	...	...	1	2	4
July	1	...	...	...	1	2	4
August	1	...	...	...	...	1	2
September	4	1	...	...	...	...	5
October	3	...	...	...	1	3	7
November	2	...	...	...	...	10	12
December	2	3	...	...	2	5	12
	...	19	7	1	...	10	37	74

TABLE VIII.
CASES OF NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASE
REPORTED IN EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1912.

	Measles.	Whooping-Cough.	Chickenpox.	Mumps.	Ringworm.	Impetigo.	Scabies.	TOTALS.
January ...	...	...	4	...	5	7	...	16
February ...	...	...	14	...	8	6	1	29
March ..	...	...	10	...	9	3	2	24
April ...	...	...	...	...	11	1	...	12
May ...	...	...	...	...	13	3	2	18
June ...	1	...	1	...	4	3	...	9
July ...	3	...	1	1	8	3	...	16
August ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
September ...	...	9	...	...	3	9	...	21
October ...	4	15	5	...	4	7	...	35
November ...	9	1	14	...	4	17	...	45
December ...	56	5	39	...	5	7	1	113
	73	30	88	1	74	66	6	338

TABLE IX.

DEATHS FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1882—1912.

YEAR.	Whooping Cough.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria and Membr. Croup.	Enteric Fever.	Phthisis.	Cancer.
1882	6	7	2	3	—	39	—
1883	1	—	3	2	1	31	—
1884	3	21	1	1	3	56	—
1885	4	1	—	1	1	44	—
1886	2	13	—	1	1	54	—
1887	2	—	1	2	1	35	—
1888	13	19	—	5	1	57	—
1889	3	2	—	10	3	37	—
1890	—	—	—	4	1	30	—
1891	10	—	—	2	—	35	—
1892	1	7	—	4	2	26	—
1893	3	—	—	2	3	30	—
1894	3	—	—	3	—	25	—
1895	2	1	—	2	1	29	—
1896	8	1	—	2	2	30	—
1897	1	—	—	3	1	26	—
1898	—	2	3	6	—	22	—
1899	1	—	—	2	1	48	—
1900	4	—	—	3	1	28	28
1901	—	—	2	—	2	20	26
1902	3	—	1	1	—	17	22
1903	4	—	—	1	—	16	29
1904	1	—	1	—	1	26	30
1905	5	3	—	1	—	18	32
1906	3	1	—	2	—	13	26
1907	1	—	1	3	—	20	39
1908	3	2	—	5	—	21	35
1909	7	—	—	2	—	20	39
1910	7	2	—	2	—	24	34
1911	2	16	—	—	—	14	51
1912	—	2	—	—	—	15	47

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

SCARLATINA.

The number of cases of Scarlet Fever was considerably less in 1912 than in the previous year; in fact the number is the lowest recorded since 1891, when there were also 19 cases. This is the more satisfactory when one considers that in the large towns round, the numbers have during the past year been considerably above the normal.

On looking through the record cards of the seven cases of which one has the result of enquiry, no apparent connection can be found between the various cases thus recorded. They arose in widely separated districts, and in no instance did more than one case occur at a single school.

The Incidence Rate of Scarlet Fever for 1912 was 0.71 per thousand, and of the 19 cases 7 were males and 12 females. All were children save one, a man of 23 years of age.

Only in 3 patients can any connection be traced with any previous attack. One notification was received from a house to which a convalescent from Heathcote Hospital had returned six days before; this seems to have been undoubtedly a return case. Two other children had been in contact with their cousins from Coventry, who themselves developed Scarlet Fever next day.

The distribution of Scarlatina throughout the various Wards in 1912 was as follows:—

North-East Ward	...	...	...	4
South-East Ward	...	...	...	12
West Ward	...	...	...	3
Milverton and Lillington Ward	...	...	...	0

Of the 19 cases, 18 were removed to Heathcote Hospital.

One child only died as the result of contracting Scarlet Fever. As the parent was a canal boatman, belonging to Tipton, the death was credited to that district by the Registrar-General.

DIPHTHERIA.

Seven cases of Diphtheria were notified during 1912. This is a considerable increase over last year's total of three, but much less than the totals for the preceding five years.

Of these seven cases, two were undoubtedly infected from outside the Borough, one having just arrived from Stratford and the other from London, when the positive swab was taken.

All the cases were removed to the Infectious Diseases Hospital.

Five cases occurred in the North-East Ward, and one each in the South-East and West Wards; no cases were notified from the Milverton and Lillington Ward.

ENTERIC FEVER.

The returns of Enteric Fever during 1912 were the same as in 1911, and may be considered very satisfactory. Only one case in a population of 26,690 is a very small proportion.

There is no evidence available to show from whence this single case arose.

ERYSIPELAS.

Ten cases were notified during the year; two were under one year, one between 15 and 25, and the rest over 25. There was one death, a man of 73 years of age.

This number of cases is the lowest that has been recorded since 1891.

MEASLES.

Though this disease is not notifiable, yet through the co-operation of the teachers, information is obtained as to the number of cases occurring in school children, who are by far the most liable to this disease. During the year, by this means, your Medical Officer received information of 73 cases. This number is far less than in 1911, but from the fact that of these 73 cases—56 occurred in December—it would be inferred that there would be an epidemic of some proportions in the first month of 1913, this was actually the case.

On account of this large number of cases in December, of which a great proportion were children attending Leicester Street Infant Department, it was considered advisable to close this Department on December 3rd, until after the Christmas holiday. That this precaution was amply justified is shown by the much improved attendance subsequent to the holiday.

There were three deaths attributed to Measles during the year—a case mortality of 4.1 per cent. This compares favourably with that of last year, which was 5.9 per cent.

WHOOPING COUGH.

Thirty cases of Whooping Cough came to our knowledge during the past year. There were no deaths reported as being due to this disease.

CANCER.

The number of deaths from Malignant Disease still remains very large. In 1912 there were 47 from this cause. This number is slightly less than in 1911, when it was 51, but is a considerable increase over the numbers for the last 11 years, which were as follows:—

1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
34	39	35	39	26	32	30	29	22	26	28

The Cancer mortality, therefore, works out at 17 per 10,000, as against 19 per 10,000 in 1911. Expressed in another way, 12 out of every 100 deaths in Leamington were due to Cancer.

Undoubtedly the cause of this extremely large mortality from Cancer must be sought in the high average age of the inhabitants of the Borough. Cancer is, for the most part, a disease of advanced life, and, therefore, any favourite residential district to which people retire after a busy life must necessarily show a high death rate from this disease.

32 of the 47 deaths were of persons over 60 years of age.

As was noted last year, the prevalence of this disease is much greater amongst females than amongst males; 33 females compared with 14 males—a proportion of 2.3 to 1.

The following Tables X. and XI. give full particulars as to age and sex of persons dying of Cancer, also an analysis of the various sites in which the disease was found:—

TABLE X.
DEATHS FROM CANCER DURING 1912.

Age.		Males.		Females.		Total.
4 years	...	—	...	1	...	1
44 years	...	—	...	1	...	1
45 years	...	—	...	1	...	1
46 years	...	—	...	1	...	1
47 years	...	—	...	3	...	3
49 years	...	—	...	1	...	1
51 years	...	—	...	1	...	1
52 years	...	—	...	1	...	1
54 years	...	—	...	1	...	1

Age.		Males.		Females.		Total.
57 years	...	I	...	—	...	I
58 years	...	I	...	—	...	I
59 years	...	I	...	I	...	2
61 years	...	I	...	—	...	I
62 years	...	—	...	I	...	I
63 years	...	—	...	I	...	I
64 years	...	I	...	—	...	I
65 years	...	—	...	I	...	I
66 years	...	I	...	2	...	3
67 years	...	I	...	I	...	2
68 years	...	I	...	—	...	I
69 years	...	—	...	3	...	3
71 years	...	2	...	I	...	3
72 years	...	—	...	I	...	I
73 years	...	I	...	3	...	4
74 years	...	—	...	I	...	I
75 years	...	—	...	I	...	I
76 years	...	—	...	I	...	I
77 years	...	—	...	I	...	I
78 years	...	—	...	I	...	I
80 years	...	I	...	—	...	I
81 years	...	I	...	I	...	2
86 years	...	I	...	—	...	I
88 years	...	—	...	I	...	I
		—		—		—
		14	...	33	...	47

TABLE XI.

DEATHS FROM CANCER.

TABULATED AS TO SITE AND SEX.

Throat—2 males.	Bowel—1 female.
Stomach—1 male, 2 females.	Breast—3 females.
Pancreas—1 male.	Uterus—7 females.
Liver—2 males, 5 females.	Ovaries—3 females.
Other Organs—8 males, 12 females.	

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis was certified as being the cause of death in 15 cases during 1912. Of these 9 were males and 6 females. This number is comparatively small, being a death rate of roughly 0.6 per thousand, and 3.8 per cent. of the total number of deaths. This compares very favourably with the last available figures for England and Wales, those

for 1910, which were 1.015 per thousand, and 7.5 of the total number of deaths.

Of the 15 deaths from Phthisis, the distribution was as follows:—

North-East Ward	7
South-East Ward	4
West Ward	2
Milverton and Lillington Ward ...	2
<hr/>	
Total	15

In all cases, after death from Phthisis, disinfection is suggested, and carried out free of charge. There was only one instance of refusal of this requirement during the past year.

The following is a list of the sexes, ages, and occupations of the victims of this disease:—

Occupation.	Sex.	Age.
Doctor of Medicine... ..	M. ...	54
Coachman	M. ...	27
Shop Assistant	M. ...	32
Charwoman	F. ...	25
Tailor	M. ...	48
Labourer	M. ...	65
Dressmaker... ..	F. ...	18
Carrier	F. ...	70
Charwoman	F. ...	27
Labourer	M. ...	44
Tailor	M. ...	47
Gardener	M. ...	27
French Polisher	M. ...	39
Compositor	M. ...	60
None	F. ...	16

The process of rendering Phthisis a compulsorily Notifiable Disease was completed at the end of 1911 by the issue of further Tuberculosis Regulations by the Local Government Board. These regulations laid the duty of notification on to the private Medical Practitioner, as they had previously done with respect to the Practitioner in Hospital or Poor Law practice. The Regulations came into force on January 1st, 1912, so that we have now for the first time a presumably complete list of the cases of Phthisis occurring in the practice of the Medical Men of this Borough.

The number of cases notified in 1912 under the above-mentioned new Regulations, and those previously issued with regard to Hospital and Poor Law practice, exclusive of those transmitted to other Authorities, was 37. This is more than a 50 per cent. increase on last year's figure, and serves to show the necessity of the newer Regulations.

The Notifications were received from the following sources :—

Private Practitioners.	Hospitals.	Poor Law Officers.
17	14	8

From this table it will be seen that the increased number of cases over last year is simply due to notifications from Private Practitioners, and probably does not indicate an actual large increase in the number of Phthisis cases.

The cases consisted of 22 males and 17 females, and of these 14 died during the year. This number of deaths is practically the same as the total number of deaths due to Phthisis for the year, as mentioned above, and shows the short course that the illness ran after notification, deaths taking place within 12 months, or often in much less time, after the recognition of the disease.

Of the remaining 23 cases, 15 are still under observation. Three are in the Union Infirmary at Warwick, two are in seaside Homes, two have recovered, and are again at work, and one case cannot be traced.

The Ward distribution of the various cases was as follows :—

West	...	...	...	5	North-East	...	...	15
Milverton and Lillington	2	South-East	...	...	15			

Enquiries have been made in some instances as to the occupation of the sufferers, and the information thus obtained is as follows :—

Labourers	...	...	8	Tailor	...	...	...	1
Housewives	...	...	7	Draper's Assistant	...	...	...	1
Dressmakers	...	...	2	Servant	...	...	...	1
Charwomen	...	...	2	Physician	...	...	...	1
Coachmen	...	...	2	Joiner	...	...	...	1
Foundryman	...	...	1	Soldier	...	...	...	1
Carrier	...	...	1	Barman	...	...	...	1
Painter	...	...	1	Unknown	...	...	...	5
Clerk	...	...	1					

From this list it will be seen that occupation seems to have little to do with the incidence of this disease in Leamington, the term labourer being more or less a general one, including many occupations, and that of housewife including women whose daily employment ought not to be conducive to the development of phthisis. Both these figures, however, point to one of the causes, *i.e.*, either earning or being dependant on one who earns a somewhat lean and precarious living.

In December, 1912, further Regulations were issued by the Local Government Board, which revoke those previously in force. The new Regulations, however, include all the powers given by the older ones, and, moreover, render compulsory the notification of all cases of Tuberculosis, Pulmonary or Non-Pulmonary. The administrative procedure in connection with notification is also much simplified.

These new Regulations do not come into force till February 1st, 1913.

THE CONTROL OF TUBERCULOSIS.

The object of Notification is essentially to give such information as is necessary to prevent the spread of infection, and to render possible the control, and ultimately the eradication of the disease. For this purpose the Local Authority are empowered “to supply such medical or other assistance, “and all such facilities and articles as may reasonably be “required for the detection of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and “for preventing the spread of infection, and for removing “conditions favourable to infection, and for such purpose “may appoint such officers, do such acts, and make such “arrangements as may be necessary.”

The above powers have been utilised to a varying extent by different authorities. Some have done little or nothing; whilst, on the other hand, other authorities have established Sanatoria, Tuberculosis Dispensaries, and a special service of Health Visitors to deal with the disease.

In Leamington it has been the custom for many years to supply disinfectants to such cases of Phthisis as came under the notice of the Medical Officer of Health. Disinfection of premises has also been carried out after death or removal of the patient. These precautions have continued during the

past year, with the addition of one or two others. When the compulsory notification of Phthisis was instituted, the Nurse attached to the Health Department was deputed to visit the homes of the patients, there to make such suggestions as were necessary to improve hygienic conditions, and to give such advice as to the simple rules of health as would be of advantage to the patient and those around him. This arrangement continued up to the last two months of 1912, when it was arranged, by authority of your Committee, that the County Medical Officer of Health should be asked to allow his Health Visitor to visit the Leamington cases, as well as those in the surrounding district, a report to be given to your Medical Officer of the conditions found in the houses of those visited, thereby action could be taken by the Health Department when required. The result of these visits has been recorded by a suitable card system, and this enables a complete record to be kept of the progress of the cases. The arrangements thus made are now in full working order, and it is hoped that by means of them we shall obtain an insight into the home conditions of the patients, and be able to help in their improvement in a way that has hitherto been impossible.

Your Committee also gave authority for the purchase of sputum flasks, to be supplied to such cases as are unable to furnish them for themselves. This is now being done.

The facilities for the detection of Tuberculosis, *e.g.*, the examination of Sputum, have been continued, and widely taken advantage of by the Medical Practitioners.

In the report of your late Medical Officer for 1911, the findings of the Departmental Committee on Tuberculosis, issued in 1912, were commented on at considerable length, so that I need not refer again to their recommendations, except to say that they were insistent on the advantages of the "Dispensary system"—a term which has now become so familiar to all as to need no explanation in such a report as this.

The National Insurance Act, which came into force in July, 1912, rendered immediately necessary some arrangements for those sufferers from Consumption who were entitled to "Sanatorium Benefit," and, if the suggestions of the above-mentioned Committee are to be followed, this benefit

must be extended to all cases whether insured persons or not. The reasonable character of this suggestion has been generally conceded, and in practically all schemes so far drawn up, including that for the County of Warwick, arrangements have been made for the treatment of all cases, whether insured or not.

With respect to the treatment of cases of Tuberculosis in Leamington, it is obvious that it would be impossible to prepare a scheme solely for this Borough, which would at the same time be efficient and reasonable in cost, so that this duty is being carried out by the County Council. The final details of the scheme have not, at the time of writing, been settled, but everything points to Leamington being selected as one of the centres at which a Tuberculosis Dispensary will be established.

Two wooden shelters for the open-air treatment of Tuberculosis have been purchased by the Committee, and are available for use either in the Health Department, or, at a fixed rental, by the Insurance Committee.

THE MUNICIPAL LABORATORY.

The work of the Laboratory has continued on the same lines as in the previous year. The following Table (Table XII.) gives particulars of the various examinations made. As would be expected, by far the greatest number of investigations are swabs examined for the presence of Diphtheria bacilli. These total 239, and of these 25, or 10.4 per cent. gave a positive result. Eighty specimens of Sputum were examined for the presence of Tubercle bacilli, with a total of 17 positive results, or 21 per cent. The increase in the number of specimens of Sputum sent in is no doubt due to the compulsory notification of Phthisis, rendering more accurate diagnosis necessary.

Amongst the other materials examined were specimens of Urine, Pus, and the bacteriological examination of Milk, Water, etc.

All materials, for the collection of specimens, and the cultivation and examination of bacteria have been prepared on the premises.

TABLE XII.
THE WORK OF THE MUNICIPAL LABORATORY
FOR 1912.

		1911	1912
SWABS, from Throats, examined for Diphtheria			
Positive	...	10	25
Negative	...	208	212
Doubtful	...	8	2
SPUTA, examined for Tubercle.			
Positive	...	10	17
Negative	...	26	63
Doubtful	...	12	—
Pus, Urine, etc., examined for Tubercle.			
Positive	...	1	—
Negative	...	8	6
Doubtful	...	—	—
Blood, examined for Typhoid.			
Positive	...	—	3
Negative	...	13	21
Doubtful	...	2	1
Hair, Skin, etc., examined for Ringworm.			
Positive	...	22	46
Negative	...	12	6
Other examinations and preparations		196	116
		528	518

WATER SUPPLY.

PUBLIC SUPPLY.—The water supply of the District under the Public Health Act is a continuous one, and is at all times sufficient in amount and excellent in quality. The source from which it is derived is the water bearing strata of the new red sandstone, which is tapped by wells at two points, the Campion Hills and Lillington. The total amount supplied from these two sources in 1912 was 252,426,372 gallons, which gives an average daily consumption per head of population of 25.88 gallons.

The following are the results of Analyses performed by Dr. Bostock Hill in January, 1912:—

CAMPION TERRACE WELL.

Hardness (by Clarke's Standard)—

Temporary	...	...	22.7	degrees.
Permanent	...	...	6.4	„
<hr/>				
Total	...	...	29.1	„
Free Ammonia	...	...	0.001	parts per 100,000.
Organic Ammonia	...	...	0.003	„ „ „
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs.	...	...	0.023	„ „ „
Nitrogen as Nitrates and				
Nitrites	...	...	0.05	„ „ „
Chlorine in Chlorides	...	...	2.9	„ „ „

LILLINGTON WELL.

Hardness (by Clarke's Standard)—

Temporary	...	...	12.7	degrees.
Permanent	...	...	2.8	„
<hr/>				
Total	...	...	15.5	„
Free Ammonia	...	...	A trace.	
Organic Ammonia	...	...	0.003	parts per 100,000.
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs.	...	...	0.021	„ „ „
Nitrogen as Nitrates and				
Nitrites	...	...	0.30	„ „ „
Chlorine in Chlorides	...	...	1.60	„ „ „

From these results it will be seen that the water, though exceptionally hard, is of good quality, and well suited for potable purposes.

PRIVATE SUPPLIES.—There still remain in the Borough 18 houses supplied with water from shallow wells only. This is a decrease of 9 on the number at the end of 1911. Of these 18 houses 9 are situated in No. 1 District, and 9 in No. 2 District.

The houses to which town water has been laid on during the past year are situated in Tachbrook Road, Nos. 61-71, and No. 13, Ranelagh Street.

It is hoped during the coming year to make special investigation of the purity of private water supplies, and our action will, of course, depend on the result of these investigations. There certainly appears no reasonable excuse in most cases for not obtaining water which is above suspicion, when the same is within a reasonable distance and a continuous supply is provided.

TABLE XIII. GALLONS OF WATER.

PUMPED FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1911.
CAMPION TERRACE AND LILLINGTON WELLS.

	CAMPION TERRACE.	LILLINGTON.
January	12,330,483 gallons.	6,061,950 gallons.
February	12,373,367 „	8,091,150 „
March (5 weeks) ...	10,740,804 „	12,656,850 „
April	12,882,062 „	6,495,150 „
May (5 weeks) ...	16,535,323 „	7,708,300 „
June	12,883,803 „	6,307,050 „
July	12,334,809 „	7,571,500 „
August (5 weeks)...	15,515,283 „	8,556,650 „
September	12,699,255 „	6,915,050 „
October	12,818,595 „	6,802,000 „
November (5 weeks)	15,368,709 „	9,118,100 „
December	12,816,329 „	6,843,800 „
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	159,298,822 „	93,127,550 „

SEWAGE AND REFUSE TREATMENT.

I am indebted to the Borough Engineer, Mr. Wm. de Normanville, for the following particulars:—

TABLE XIV.
SEWER FLUSHING BY RIVER WATER, 1912.

January 438	April 248
February 418	May 486
March 542	June 444
First Quarter ... 1398	Second Quarter .. 1178
July 326	October 576
August 343	November ... 466
September ... 387	December ... 452
Third Quarter ... 1056	Fourth Quarter ... 1494

TABLE XV.
GALLONS OF SEWAGE
PUMPED FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1911.

January	25,666,720 gallons.
February	28,631,360 „
March (5 weeks)	34,270,300 „
April	25,290,710 „
May (5 weeks)	35,435,190 „
June	26,752,380 „
July	28,895,960 „
August (5 weeks)	33,233,280 „
September	28,745,670 „
October	29,053,790 „
November (5 weeks)	36,203,550 „
December	19,727,510 „

Total Number of Gallons 351,906,420 „

NUMBER OF LOADS OF HOUSE REFUSE DESTROYED.

January 806	July 726
February 708	August 788
March 679	September 693
April 793	October 673
May 741	November 683
June 567	December 792
	<u>8,649</u>

SANITARY WORK OF THE YEAR.

129 complaints were received during the past year, 52 being from No. 1 District and 77 from No. 2.

235 notices were served in District 1, and 186 in District 2. Of these notices 10 were statutory, 1 in No. 1 District and 9 in No. 2.

423 notices were complied with during the year, and 32 are still outstanding. Some of the notices complied with were standing over at the end of 1911.

SUMMARY OF WORK EXECUTED IN No. 1 DISTRICT.

Houses inspected under "Housing (Inspection of Districts) Regulations, 1910"	...	...	...	165
Complaints received	...	...	...	52
Inspection of Work in progress	...	...	...	548
Re-inspections in relation to Nuisances under notice	...	...	...	237
Visits in relation to Notifiable Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	25
Visits in relation to Non-Notifiable Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	5
Patients removed to Heathcote Hospital	...	...	...	9
House Fumigations	...	...	...	50
Steam Disinfections	...	...	...	61
Notices to Librarian of Infected Houses	...	...	...	11
Visits to Tents, Sheds, Vans, &c.	...	...	...	314
Inspections of Factories and Workshops	...	...	...	142
„ „ Bakehouses	...	...	...	138
„ „ Laundries	...	...	...	100
„ „ Outworkers' Premises	...	...	...	87
„ „ Common Lodging-houses	...	...	...	256
„ „ Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	371
„ „ Cowsheds and Milkshops	...	...	...	248
„ „ Foodshops and Premises	...	...	...	260
Visits to Offensive Trade Premises	...	...	...	82
Smoke Tests	...	...	...	41
Water Tests	...	...	...	112
Samples of Foods and Drugs taken for Analysis	...	...	...	92
Drains Cleansed	...	...	...	38
„ Repaired	...	...	...	25
„ Re-constructed	...	...	...	49
New Drain Ventilators fixed	...	...	...	3
New Soil-pipes and Ventilators	...	...	...	36
Soil-pipe Ventilators repaired or renewed	...	...	...	6

Intercepting Traps fixed	...	...	...	...	39
Inspection Chambers built	...	...	...	...	30
Fresh Air Inlets provided	...	...	...	...	38
New Gullies fixed	...	...	...	...	158
New W.C. Pans and Traps fixed	...	...	...	...	75
W.C. Pans cleansed	...	...	...	...	12
Flushing Cisterns provided	...	...	...	...	47
W.C.'s repaired (Floors, Walls, Ceilings, and Roofs)					
and cleansed	...	...	...	...	51
New Glazed Sinks fixed	...	...	...	...	36
Sinks repaired and new Waste Pipes	...	...	...	...	6
Bath Wastes disconnected	...	...	...	...	1
Houses repaired (Walls, Ceilings, Floors, and Roofs)	...	...	...	...	64
Houses cleansed (Walls and Ceilings)	...	...	...	...	61
House Spouting renewed	...	...	...	...	31
House Spouting disconnected	...	...	...	...	2
House Overcrowding Nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	2
Sculleries and Washhouses repaired	...	...	...	...	32
Soft Water Cisterns cleansed	...	...	...	...	22
Sanitary Receptacles provided	...	...	...	...	66
Boundary Walls repaired	...	...	...	...	13
Yards re-paved or repaired	...	...	...	...	34
Nuisances from Animals abated	...	...	...	...	5
Nuisances, Accumulations of Manure, &c., abated	...	...	...	...	16
Workshops cleansed	...	...	...	...	18
Bakehouses cleansed	...	...	...	...	23
Laundries cleansed	...	...	...	...	23
Vehicles disinfected (Swine Fever Order)	...	...	...	...	12

SUMMARY OF WORK EXECUTED IN No. 2 DISTRICT.

Houses inspected under "Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910"	...	...	...	174
House to House Inspections under Public Health Act, 1875	...	...	...	65
Complaints received	...	...	...	67
Inspection of Work in progress	...	...	...	328
Re-inspections in relation to Nuisances under notice	...	...	...	368
Visits in relation to Notifiable Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	27
Visits in relation to Non-Notifiable Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	21
Patients removed to Heathcote Hospital	...	...	...	16
House Fumigations	...	...	...	59
Steam Disinfections	...	...	...	73

Notices to Librarian of Infected Houses	...	...	17
Visits to Tents, Vans, Sheds, &c.	...	...	387
Inspections of Factories and Workshops	...	...	101
,, ,, Bakehouses	...	...	44
,, ,, Laundries	...	...	34
,, ,, Outworkers' Premises	...	...	86
,, ,, Slaughterhouses	...	...	364
,, ,, Foodshops and Premises	...	...	388
,, ,, Canal Boats	...	...	50
Visits to Offensive Trade Premises	...	...	44
Smoke Tests	...	...	65
Water Tests	...	...	28
Vehicles disinfected (Swine Fever Order)	...	...	446
Drains cleansed	...	...	19
,, repaired	...	...	37
,, reconstructed	...	...	27
New Drain Ventilators fixed	...	...	14
New Soil-pipes and Ventilators	...	...	10
Soil-pipe Ventilators repaired or renewed	...	...	6
Intercepting Traps fixed	...	...	19
Inspection Chambers built	...	...	11
Fresh Air Outlets provided	...	...	22
New Gullies fixed	...	...	73
New W.C. Pans and Traps fixed	...	...	60
W.C. Pans cleansed	...	...	13
Flushing Cisterns provided	...	...	20
W.C.'s repaired (Floors, Walls, Ceilings, Roofs) and cleansed	...	...	23
New Glazed Sinks fixed	...	...	21
Sinks repaired, and new Waste Pipes fixed	...	...	43
Houses repaired (Walls, Floors, Ceilings, and Roofs)...	...	...	56
Houses cleansed (Walls and Ceilings)	...	...	26
House Spouting renewed	...	...	24
House Spouting disconnected	...	...	3
House-Overcrowding Nuisances abated	...	...	1
Sculleries and Washhouses repaired	...	...	23
Soft Water Cisterns cleansed	...	...	10
Sanitary Receptacles provided	...	...	79
Boundary Walls repaired	...	...	5
Yards re-paved or repaired	...	...	20
Nuisances from Animals abated	...	...	16
Nuisances, Accumulation of Manure, &c., abated	...	...	32

Workshops cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	9
Bakehouses cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	8
Laundries cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	7

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.

The Common Lodging-houses remain the same in number as last year, no fresh ones being registered. All are situated in Satchwell Street, and the total accommodation provided is for 90 lodgers.

In one of the houses considerable alterations have been effected during the year. Four small rooms have been converted into two large ones, by removal of partitions. This is a great improvement, and has rendered the lighting and ventilation much more satisfactory.

Minor alterations have also been made in one other Common Lodging-house, with the view of improving the lighting and ventilation.

The sanitary arrangements of the various houses have been kept in as good a condition as can be expected, considering the class of people who use them.

216 visits were made during the year; 4 notices were served and carried out, for repairs to roofs, spoutings, windows, water-pipes, and taps.

INSPECTION OF CANAL BOATS.

No. of Boats on Register, December 31st, 1912	...	...	...	...	1
Inspected during 1912	...	...	...	...	50
Conforming to Acts and Regulations	...	...	...	...	47
Infringing Acts and Regulations	...	...	...	...	3

The three infringements of the Acts were: One case of general dilapidation, and two boats where suitable water vessels were not supplied.

No. of Persons for which the Cabins were registered 165
No. of Persons occupying Cabins:—

Male Adults	...	...	...	...	70
Female Adults	...	...	...	...	37
Children over 5 years	...	...	...	...	11
Children under 5 years	...	...	...	...	13

One Canal Boat was registered with this Authority during the year; this is the first one to be registered here since 1877, when the Canal Boats Act came into force.

A visit was paid to this Office by H.M. Inspector of Canal Boats during the year. He expressed his satisfaction with the work carried out under the Act.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES AND OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are 24 Slaughterhouses in the Borough, of which 5 are licensed and 19 registered, the latter having been in use previous to the passing of the Public Health Act in 1875.

The Slaughterhouses are distributed as follows:—

No. 1 District ...	1 licensed.	12 registered.
No. 2 District ...	4 licensed.	7 registered.

No. 1 District.—Only one complaint has been made during the past year; this was immediately remedied. Apart from this, all the premises have been kept in good condition, the removal of offal and garbage has been carried out regularly to the satisfaction of the Inspector, and the lime-washing of walls and fasting pens has been carried out efficiently and frequently.

In one of the Slaughterhouses, drains have been re-laid, a new floor provided, and new fasting pens erected.

Two premises are used for tripe dressing, and one for gut scraping; these have been kept free from nuisance.

553 visits were paid to premises of this description during the year.

No. 2 District.—The Slaughterhouses have been kept as free from nuisance as possible, considering structural conditions. The other premises, consisting of two Skin Stores and one offensive trade, have been kept in a satisfactory condition.

In all cases every facility was afforded by the owners for the inspection of their premises, and where any disease was suspected notice was given to this office. When it is realised that this often means a very considerable loss to the butcher, I think one must give great credit to them for their ready co-operation.

DISEASED AND UNSOUND FOOD.

SEIZED OR SURRENDERED.

DISTRICT NO. 1.

1 Beast's Carcase—Tuberculosis.

1 Beast's Carcase—Pyæmia.

1 Pig's Carcase—Tuberculosis.

2 Pigs' Carcases—Pneumonia.

1 Calf—Decomposition.

2 Sheep—Decomposition.

Beef and Mutton (54 lbs.)—Decomposition.

Pickled Tongues, Ham, Rabbits—Decomposition.

72 tins Condensed Milk, Fruit, Fish, Preserved Beef, and other foods were seized and destroyed.

DISTRICT NO. 2.

4 Beasts' Carcases and Offal—Tuberculosis.

172 lbs. Mussels—Decomposition.

3 lbs. Pickled Beef—Decomposition.

23 lbs. Cherries—Decomposition.

Sundry Sausage Skins, Fruit, and Vegetables.

In perusing the above list one cannot fail to be struck by the loss incurred by the various tradesmen, and, for this reason, their action in many cases in drawing our attention to the condition of the food must be highly commended.

In only three instances was a Magistrates' Order necessary before the food stuffs were given up.

COWSHEDS, DAIRIES, AND MILKSHOPS.

There are 10 Cowsheds and 91 Dairies and Milkshops within the Borough. The milch cattle are inspected monthly by your Veterinary Surgeon for any evidence of disease, and except during inclement weather are turned out to graze daily throughout the year.

One Cowshed has been much improved with respect to light, ventilation, and air-space; the floor has also been re-paved and channelled.

248 Visits of inspection were made to these premises during the year; 4 notices were issued *re* Cowsheds and 6 *re* Milkshops, asking for the cleansing and whitewashing of walls, etc. The work was at once carried out.

Two milkmen were cautioned for having wrong names on their carts or utensils, with salutary results.

No notification was received of any case of infectious disease having occurred at a dairy or milk shop.

ICE CREAM SHOPS.

These have remained in a satisfactory condition during the past year.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

The following samples were taken during the year:—

	Formal Samples.		Informal Samples.		Total.
Milk ...	...	50	...	7	57
Butter ...	...	9	...	12	21
Cheese ...	...	1	...	5	6
Coffee ...	...	—	...	1	1
Lard ...	...	1	...	2	3
Suet ...	...	1	...	—	1
Sausages	...	—	...	3	3
	—	—	—	—	—
	62	...	30	...	92
	—	—	—	—	—

One sample of milk was certified by the Analyst as containing 3.5 per cent. of added water. The vendor appeared before your Committee to give an explanation of the matter, and was cautioned as to his future conduct. Since then further samples have been taken from him, and these have been certified as of good quality.

Another sample taken contained 21 per cent. of added water, and was also artificially coloured. In this case the vendor was prosecuted, and fined 21s. inclusive of costs.

Two farmers outside the district were cautioned as to the dirty condition of their milk. In each case the caution has apparently had the desired effect.

It is interesting to note the marked difference in the quality of the samples of milk taken during the first half of the year and that of those taken during the latter half. All the cases of inferior milk mentioned above were taken during the first half, and in addition to these several samples were

certified as being down to the lowest possible amount of fat, without being illegal. In the last six months, however, all the samples were certified of good quality, several of them containing over 4 per cent. of fat.

The analyses of the samples of Sausages showed that the various brands contained 8.5, 14, and 32 grains of boric acid to the pound. This certainly indicates that these articles of food will need watching in the future, as this amount of preservative cannot but be inimical to the health of the consumer.

During the latter part of the year extracts from the Milk and Cream Regulations of 1912 were issued to all the vendors of milk and cream in the Borough. It is unnecessary to refer to these Regulations again, since they were dealt with, at some length, in the Report for 1911.

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING ACT, 1909.

HOUSING (INSPECTION OF DISTRICTS) REGULATIONS.

The inspection of dwelling houses has continued with vigour during the past year, and the result of the efforts put forth may, I think, be surveyed with some satisfaction; certainly nothing striking, such as the demolition of whole blocks of dwellings, has been carried out; but on the other hand, the progress has been sure, and the conditions under which many of the people live, have been vastly improved. By this I do not mean to infer that the state of the houses in some areas, both with regard to structural conditions and surroundings, is satisfactory; this is far from being the case, but it must be recognised that the problem is not one that can be attacked without much consideration. The circumstances have been recognized by your Committee, and a sub-committee has been specially appointed to deal with the matter.

The somewhat prevalent habit, on the part of some of the residents of this town, of holding up the housing conditions of the Borough to the opprobrium of all, must be deprecated; on several occasions it has been my lot to be approached by non-residents who have made the most remarkable adverse statements concerning the housing of our

TABLE XVI.

SYNOPSIS OF INSPECTION UNDER THE HOUSING (Inspection of Districts) REGULATIONS.

[illegible]

working class population, and when asked for their authority for such statements, have referred me to some speech or report, made by someone in the town. This surely is not the best method of advancing the best interests of the Borough, and, moreover, is not of any assistance in attaining a more desirable state of affairs.

HOUSING (INSPECTION OF DISTRICT) REGULATIONS.

Number of Houses inspected for purposes of Section 17 of Act 1909.	Number of Houses found unfit for habitation.	Number of representations made to the Local Authority with a view to the making of Closing Orders.	Number of Closing Orders Made.	Number of Dwelling Houses, the defects in which were remedied without the making of Closing Orders.	Number of Dwelling Houses which, after the making of Closing Orders were put into a fit state for human habitation and the general character of defects found to exist.
340	21	11	11	194	nil.

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS.—340 houses have been inspected under the regulations, after due notice had been given to the tenants of intention to inspect.

Table XVI. gives in considerable detail the various defects found, and there is also appended a list of the work carried out in the two districts, as the result of the notices served on the various owners.

As may be imagined, after the most cursory survey of the above mentioned table, the work has meant a large amount of constant supervision on the part of the Inspectors, and I think great credit must be given them for the interest they have taken in the improvement of dwellings occupied by the working classes.

The average number of inhabitants per house throughout the total number inspected was 3.77, and the proportion of men, women, and children occupants was respectively 1.2, 1.1, and 1.4.

81 houses were found to have no through ventilation, and of these 15 were of the back to back type. The houses of this character were grouped together in three places, Shrubland Street, Newbold Cottages, and John Street. There is not the slightest doubt that these houses are of an undesirable type, and it is satisfactory to note that the number is

small amongst the class of house which comes under these regulations.

The defects in 194 dwelling-houses were remedied without the necessity for further proceedings, 54 are now undergoing repair, and 77 are not yet in hand. It is hoped that the necessary work on the latter will be commenced in the near future.

CLOSING ORDERS.—Representations were made to your Committee as to the unhealthy condition of 11 houses, under Section 17 of the Housing and Town Planning Act, and in all cases the necessary Closing Order was made. Four houses were closed voluntarily by the owners.

STRUCTURAL CONDITION OF WALLS, ROOFS, etc.—188 houses out of the total number of 320 were found to have walls only in moderate condition, but of these only 10 were in a really bad state. External walls were re-pointed or otherwise repaired in 88 cases, and internal walls in 100 cases.

Eight roofs only are classed as bad in condition, but 212 were unsatisfactory; 87 were repaired in response to notices during the year.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.—262 closets were examined as belonging to the 340 houses inspected. Of these more than 68 per cent. were hand-flushed, the numbers being actually 181 hand-flushed to 81 cistern-flushed.

Your late Medical Officer, in his report for 1911, referred at some length to the large number of sanitary conveniences of the hand-flushed type, and stated that he considered them anything but desirable. I agree with him entirely in this matter, and would say again that both from the hygienic and the æsthetic point of view, they are extremely unsatisfactory. During the year 24 flushing cisterns were fitted to closets previously without them; this was only carried out either by the insistence of the Inspector, or the compliance of the Owner, no question of our legal power to demand such a desirable alteration entering into the matter.

DRAINAGE.—In only 6 cases were the drains found to pass under the houses; all the remainder were completely outside the houses.

Three gullies were found to be untrapped, and 10 opened directly into houses.

313 house drainage systems were found to be neither cut off from the main sewer by an intercepting trap, nor suitably ventilated. With regard to the provision of intercepting traps in drainage systems, there seems at the present time to be a considerable difference of opinion amongst the various recognised authorities on this subject. The "Report of the Departmental Committee on Intercepting Traps in House Drains" seems to show that the prevailing fear of Sewer Air is entirely without foundation; that, in fact, the air in a house drainage system is far more likely to do damage than that of the sewer. If this be true, then, one of the principal reasons for the installation of Intercepting Traps is invalid. There cannot, however, be the slightest doubt that it is necessary to ventilate well any drainage system, so that one can say with certainty, that those systems which are unventilated, are not in a desirable structural condition.

SINKS, &c.—44 new glazed earthenware sinks were installed in houses, either in place of those made of brick, or others worn out or broken.

YARDS.—69 yards were either re-paved or the existing paving was repaired.

OUTHOUSES.—Under this heading will be noted, in the synopsis, the large number of sheds and cotes. Many of these are for the keeping of animals, and in some cases these animals, so kept in a confined space, were a distinct danger to health. On these grounds the tenant was required to discontinue the practice.

In many yards also it was found that the wooden sheds erected were obstructive both to light and ventilation, and their demolition was insisted on.

ASHPIT ACCOMMODATION.—An analysis of the accommodation provided for the disposal of refuse shows that of the 255 places thus provided, 140 were properly covered receptacles, and 115 were receptacles which were unsatisfactory in some degree, being either uncovered, or made of some absorbent material, or both.

49 covered sanitary dustbins, made of metal, were provided according to the requirements of the Inspectors.

DAMPNESS.—145 houses inspected under the Regulations were provided with damp-proof courses at the time of the inspection, and 96 more were provided later according to the official notice which was served after the inspection.

The provision of damp-proof courses is a procedure which, in comparison to the value of many of the houses, is an expensive alteration, and therefore it is necessary to use some discretion in our demands. In all cases, however, where there was the least danger to health, or where the condition could not be remedied by other means, this provision was insisted on and carried out.

WORK CARRIED OUT UNDER HOUSING (INSPECTION OF DISTRICTS) REGULATIONS.

DISTRICT NO. 1.

No. of Houses	Inspected during the year	...	...	164
„	„	Closed as Unfit for Habitation	...	9
„	„	Repaired and rendered habitable	...	87
„	„	Now undergoing Repair	...	32
„	„	Repairs not yet in hand	...	36
House	Roofs and Spouting repaired	...	...	67
„	Chimney Stacks repaired	...	...	21
„	Outside Walls repaired and re-pointed	...	...	63
„	Inside Walls repaired	...	...	51
„	Windows new or repaired	...	...	43
„	Windows made to open fully	...	...	21
„	Locks and Latches repaired	...	...	17
„	Fireplaces repaired	...	...	24
„	New Firegrates fixed	...	...	9
„	Staircases repaired	...	...	31
„	Floors new or repaired	...	...	44
„	Walls underpinned	...	...	38
„	Walls lined with steel sheeting	...	...	0
„	Cellar Grids repaired	...	...	9
„	Doors new or repaired	...	...	12
„	Walls and Ceilings stripped and cleansed	...	...	67
„	New Glazed Sinks fixed and Waste Pipes	...	...	28
„	Water Taps fixed over Sinks	...	...	23
Washhouses	new	...	...	4
„	cleansed and repaired	...	...	31
W.C.'s	new	...	...	3
„	repaired	...	...	31
„	new Pans and Traps fixed	...	...	23

W.C.'s Flushing Cisterns fixed	...	...	...	23
Yards new or repaired	...	...	...	49
Boundary Walls repaired	...	...	...	5
S.W. Cisterns repaired and cleansed	...	...	...	16
Pumps new or repaired	...	...	...	9
Sanitary Dustbins provided	...	...	...	34
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	22

DISTRICT NO. 2.

No. of Houses	Inspected during the year	...	...	176
„	„	Closed as Unfit for Human Habitation		6
„	„	Repaired and rendered habitable	...	107
„	„	now undergoing Repair	...	22
„	„	Repairs not yet in hand	...	41
House	Roofs repaired	...	...	20
„	Chimney Stacks repaired	...	...	3
„	Walls repaired and pointed up	...	...	25
„	Inside Plaster Walls repaired	...	...	49
„	Windows new or repaired	...	...	29
„	Windows made to open with cords and weights			39
„	Locks and Latches renewed	...	...	16
„	Fireplaces repaired	...	...	20
„	new Firegrates fixed	...	...	4
„	Staircases repaired	...	...	22
„	Floors new or repaired	...	...	58
„	Underpinned with blue bricks	...	...	48
„	Walls lined with Steel Sheeting	...	...	0
„	Cellar Grids fixed	...	...	4
„	Doors new or repaired	...	...	8
„	stripped and re-papered (in most cases through- out)	...	...	54
„	painted	...	...	2
„	new Glazed Sinks fixed	...	...	16
„	new Sink Wastepipes fixed	...	...	23
„	Walls above Sinks cemented	...	...	14
Washhouses and Sculleries	repaired	...	...	38
W.C.'s	new	...	...	0
„	repaired	...	...	25
„	new Pans and Traps	...	...	11
„	Pans cleansed	...	...	4
„	Flushing Cisterns fixed	...	...	1
Yards	new or repaired	...	...	20
Yard Doors	new or repaired	...	...	9

Boundary Walls repaired	...	...	...	...	9
Soft Water Cisterns repaired or cleansed	...	...	...	...	5
Pumps new or repaired	...	...	...	...	9
Sanitary Dust-bins provided	...	...	...	...	15
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	37

LOCAL ADMINISTRATION OF FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACTS.

There were on the Register, at the end of 1912, 287 Workshops. These consisted of Bakehouses, Laundries, Dressmaking, Millinery, Tailoring, and other Workshops of various kinds.

As will be seen from the Table attached (Table XVII.), the number of inspections of these premises was 446, and the number of written notices served 20. There were no prosecutions under these Acts during the year.

The defects found numbered 57, and it is satisfactory to see that these were practically all attended to at once, only three being still not remedied at the end of the year. These three defects were all associated with the non-provision of proper sanitary accommodation, and since the end of the year the necessary work has been commenced and is now nearing completion.

The number of Underground Bakehouses still remains somewhat large, though there is one less this year than last; this one has been demolished. Of the other five remaining, two are very seldom used, save in case of emergency.

One Bakehouse has been completely reconstructed, and is now in very good condition, being improved in every way.

178 visits were paid to Bakehouses, and 35 notices were served as to cleansing floors and limewashing walls, etc.

HOMEWORK.

The lists of Outworkers have been received with some irregularity, so postcards have been printed, which are sent to the employer twice during the year at the stated dates, to inform him that the time for sending in the lists has arrived. It is hoped that this will save much delay in the future.

No case of Infectious Disease was notified to the Health Department as having occurred on the premises of an Outworker.

TABLE XVII.

I.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisance.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (Including Factory Laundries)	59	2	—
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	387	18	—
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report)	—	—	—
Total	446	20	—

TABLE XVIII.

II.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars.	Number of Defects			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts				
Want of cleanliness	18	18	—	—
Want of ventilation	2	2	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of Drainage of floors	3	3	—	—
Other nuisances	18	18	—	—
Sanitary Accommodation {insufficient	1	—	—	—
{unsuitable or defective	15	13	—	—
{not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—
Offences under the Factory & Workshop Act :—				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101)	—	—	—	—
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100) ...	—	—	—	—
Other offences (Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report)	—	—	—	—
Total	57	54	—	—

TABLE XIX.
III.—HOME WORK.

NATURE OF WORK.	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.										OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES, SECTION 108.			OUTWORK IN INFECTED PREMISES, SECTIONS 109, 110.		
	Lists received from Employers					Addresses of Outworkers.		Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending lists	Prosecutions		Instances.	Notices served.	Prosecutions.	Instances.	Orders made (S. 110)	Prosecutions (Sections 109, 110).
	Sending twice in the year.		Sending once in the year.		Received from other Councils.	Forwarded to other Councils.	Failing to keep or permit inspection of lists.		Failing to send lists.							
	Lists	Outworkers		Lists				Outworkers								
		Con-tractors.	Work-men		Con-tractors	Work-men										
Wearing Apparel—																
(1) making, &c. ...	36	—	87	6	—	11	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
(2) cleaning and washing	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Furniture and upholstery ...	12	—	26	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Locks, latches and keys ...	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	48	—	125	9	—	14	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE XX.
IV.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.	Number
Bakehouses	57
Laundries	31
Dressmaking, Tailoring and other Workshops ...	199
Total number of Workshops on Register ...	287

TABLE XXI.
V.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133)	2
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5)	2
Notified by H.M. Inspector ...	
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector	4
Other	—
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :—	
Certificates granted during the year	—
In use at the end of the year	5

SHOPS ACT.

The Shops Act, 1912, which came into force on May 1st, repeals the former Shops Regulations Acts, and takes their place. It also makes provision for the weekly half-holiday of the assistants, and for the closing of shops, in most cases, for one half-day per week.

As mentioned in the last report of your Medical Officer, the duty of administering this Act has been transferred to the Health Department.

With a view to obtaining the greatest efficiency, without unduly harassing the Shopkeepers by too numerous visits, the Inspector of Weights and Measures was appointed Inspector under the above Act, and commenced his duties on June 17th, 1912. He reports weekly to your Medical Officer the results of his inspections, and more frequently if necessary by reason of some serious infringement of the provisions of the Act. A record of all the complaints is kept, and can be referred to at any time if required.

Owing to the new requirements of the Act, it was necessary to spend a considerable amount of time in explaining them to the various tradesmen interested.

At the request of a number of the traders of the town, and of the Chamber of Trade "for an order fixing a day for early closing," a classified list of Trades was prepared by the Town Clerk, and after the necessary preliminary steps had been taken the Inspector delivered voting papers to all the traders entitled to vote. As the result of this vote, an order was made constituting Thursday as the early closing day, with Saturday as the alternative day.

Since his appointment the Inspector has paid 1,203 visits; 666 in No. 1 District, and 537 in No. 2 District. 70 complaints have been made by him, for the following reasons:—

Shops not closed promptly	26
Serving after Closing Hour	12
Assistants at work after Closing Hour ...	10
Not exhibiting "Mixed Shop notices" ...	14
Miscellaneous	8

There has been some difficulty in enforcing the early closing clauses in respect to the various Street Traders, and special instructions have been given to the Inspector to see that these conditions are complied with.

There have been no prosecutions under the Act, and, as far as can be ascertained, the persons affected have done their utmost to assist in the satisfactory administration of the requirements of the Act.

TABLE XXII. (L.G.B. TABLE I.)
VITAL STATISTICS OF LEAMINGTON SPA DURING 1912 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

*In column 6 are included the whole of the deaths registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district. In column 12 is entered the number in column 6, corrected by subtraction of the number in column 8 and by addition of the number in column 9. Deaths in column 10 are similarly corrected by subtraction of the deaths under 1, included in the number given in column 8, and by addition of the deaths under 1 included in the number given in column 9.

YEAR.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Nett.			Uncorrected Number.	Number.*	Rate.	of Non-residents registered in the District.	of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 Year.		At all Ages.
		Number.	Rate.	3						4	5		6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1907	27,207	...	515	18·9	417	15·3	39	36	58	112·6	378	138
1908	27,217	...	428	15·7	449	16·4	41	38	36	84·1	408	149
1909	27,252	...	432	15·8	407	15·0	63	42	43	99·5	386	141
1910	27,360	...	414	15·1	408	14·9	45	39	31	74·9	402	147
1911	26,739	453	463	17·3	409	15·2	55	69	41	88·5	423	158
1912	26,690	467	477	17·8	390	14·6	40	41	35	71·2	391	149

Area of district in acres } 2,760
(exclusive of area covered by water)
Total population at all ages 26,717
Number of inhabited houses 6,167
Average number of persons per house... 4

At Census of 1911.

The "Public Institutions" taken into account for the purposes of this Table are those into which persons are habitually received on account of sickness or infirmity, such as hospitals, workhouses, and lunatic asylums.

TABLE XXIII. (L.G.B. TABLE II.)

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED
DURING THE YEAR 1912.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.								TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.				Total Cases Removed to Hospital.
	At all Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 year and under 5.	5 years and under 15.	15 years and under 25.	25 years and under 45.	45 years and under 65.	65 years and upwards.	North-East Ward.	South-East Ward.	West Ward.	Milverton & Lillingt'n W.	
Small-pox... ..	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::
Cholera	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::
Diphtheria (includ- ing Membranous Croup)	7	1	1	4	1	...	...	...	5	1	1	...	7
Erysipelas	10	2	...	...	1	3	3	1	...	6	3	1	...
Scarlet Fever	19	1	3	14	1	...	...	...	4	12	3	...	18
Typhus Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Relapsing Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poliomyelitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	37	...	...	...	9	16	10	2	16	14	5	2	...
TOTALS	74	4	4	19	12	19	13	3	25	33	13	3	25

Isolation Hospital, Heathcote, Warwick R.D., provided by Joint Hospital Board.

Small-pox Hospital at Fosse, Southam R.D.,

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TABLE XXIV. (L.G.B. TABLE III.)

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT DEATH DURING
THE YEAR 1912.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.									DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 year and under 2.	2 years and under 5.	5 years and under 15.	15 years and under 25	25 years and under 45.	45 years and under 65.	65 years and upwards.	
Enteric Fever	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::
Small-pox	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::
Measles... ..	2	::	1	1	::	::	::	::	::	1
Scarlet Fever	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::
Whooping Cough	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::
Diphtheria and Croup	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::
Influenza	3	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	3	::
Erysipelas	3	1	::	::	::	::	::	1	1	::
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	15	::	::	::	::	2	6	7	::	::
Tuberculous Meningitis	2	::	1	::	::	1	::	::	::	1
Other Tubercular Diseases	1	::	::	::	::	::	1	::	::	::
Cancer, Malignant Disease	47	::	::	1	::	1	1	17	27	6
Rheumatic Fever	1	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	1	::
Meningitis	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	1
Organic Heart Disease	56	2	::	::	::	1	5	16	32	6
Bronchitis	16	2	::	::	::	::	::	5	9	2
Pneumonia (all forms)	30	6	::	3	::	1	2	5	13	6
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	4	1	::	::	::	::	::	::	3	1
Diarrhœa and Enteritis	2	2	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	4	::	::	::	::	::	1	2	1	::
Cirrhosis of Liver	8	::	::	::	::	::	1	2	5	1
Alcoholism	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	12	::	::	::	::	1	::	7	4	4
Puerperal Fever	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	1
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	1	::	::	::	::	::	1	::	::	::
Congenital Debility & Malformation, including Premature Birth	17	17	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide...	10	2	::	::	::	1	4	1	2	7
Suicide	4	::	::	::	::	::	1	2	1	::
Other Defined Diseases	153	2	1	1	1	1	9	26	112	23
Diseases ill-defined or unknown	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::
	391	35	3	6	1	9	32	91	214	60

TABLE XXV. (L.G.B. TABLE IV.)
INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1912.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	4 weeks and under 3 months	3 months and under 6 months	6 months and under 9 months	9 months and under 12 m'ths	Total Deaths under One Year.
ALL CAUSES:—										
Certified ...	19	...	1	...	20	5	4	2	4	35
Uncertified ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abdominal Tuberculosis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis (not Tuberculous) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convulsions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laryngitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	3	6
Diarrhoea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Enteritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Gastritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Syphilis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation, overlaying ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injury at Birth ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Atelectasis ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Congenital Malformations... ..	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	4
Premature Birth ...	10	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	10
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus ...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4
Other Causes ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	3
	19	...	1	...	20	5	4	2	4	35

Nett Births in the year :

Legitimate ... 446

Illegitimate ... 31

52

Deaths in the year of

Legitimate Infants 29

Illegitimate Infants 6

TABLE XXVI.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS FOR THE LAST TEN YEARS.

ROYAL LEAMINGTON SPA DISTRICT.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.	ROYAL LEAMINGTON SPA. 1				NORTH-EAST WARD. 2				SOUTH-EAST WARD. 3				WEST WARD. 4				MILVERTON & LILL'N WARD. 5			
	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
1902	26,967	503	375	81	7256	130	92	15	8440	193	117	19	7461	136	113	14	3810	45	53	9
1903	27,017	487	405	61	7259	114	98	8	8456	182	137	21	7475	133	113	13	3817	55	47	5
1904	27,060	492	401	61	7281	106	112	12	8470	202	129	24	7486	130	107	21	3823	54	53	4
1905	27,100	526	385	54	7292	131	97	19	8482	195	137	19	7497	134	105	12	3829	66	46	4
1906	27,140	476	390	60	7303	128	93	15	8495	177	136	24	7509	117	106	16	3833	54	55	5
1907	27,207	515	417	58	7321	124	92	11	8516	191	127	23	7528	134	111	20	3842	66	48	4
1908	27,217	428	448	36	7324	123	114	8	8519	146	137	17	7530	102	100	9	3844	57	57	2
1909	27,252	432	386	43	7333	101	105	13	8530	176	118	22	7540	106	100	5	3844	49	63	4
1910	27,360	414	402	31	7371	99	125	8	8543	171	113	12	7554	100	86	8	3892	44	78	3
1911	26,739	463	423	41	6229	122	103	16	8699	173	141	18	7212	102	115	7	4599	66	64	0
Averages of Years 1902 to 1911	27,105	473	403	52	7198	118	103	12	8515	180	129	20	7479	119	105	12	3913	55	56	4
1912	26,690	477	391	35	6220	107	85	6	8673	171	120	16	7201	134	109	6	4596	65	77	7

Deaths of Residents occurring beyond the district are included in sub-column *c* of this Table, and those of Non-residents registered in the district excluded.
Deaths of Residents occurring in Public Institutions are allotted to the respective Localities, according to addresses of the deceased.
Deaths of Residents which occurred in the Warneford Hospital, the Home for Incurables, and the River and Canal, are included in the respective Localities to which they belonged.

METEOROLOGY.

The taking and recording of Meteorological Observations was continued as before, daily at 9 a.m. The results of these observations will be found in the appended Tables.

Towards the end of the year the Bright and Black Bulb Solar Radiation, and the Terrestrial Radiation Thermometers were placed in position, as it was thought that, owing to the comparative isolation of the station at this time of the year, the safety of these fragile instruments would be more assured.

RAINFALL.—The fact of most importance, from a meteorological standpoint, during the past year, was the abnormally wet summer. In connection with this a few figures may be of interest. On 183 days during the year rain fell, and the amount for the whole year was 35.67 inches, a figure which compares unfavourably with the average for the last 32 years, which is 20.28 inches.

April was the driest month, with only three wet days, and a total fall of 0.17 inches. August was the rainiest, with 24 wet days, and a total fall of 5.72 inches.

July 23rd was notable for the altogether abnormal rainfall during one day, 2.03 inches falling within the 24 hours.

SUNSHINE.—The amount of sunshine is, of course, to a considerable extent, dependent on the absence of cloud and rain; therefore during the past year it was small in amount. For 1912 the daily average was 2.97 hours, or a total for the year of 1,077.2 hours. April contributed to this by far the greatest amount, 222.5 hours, or an average of 7.4 hours per day.

TEMPERATURE.—The hottest day in the year was July 15th, when the maximum temperature was 84.2 degrees F.

The coldest day was February 4th, when the maximum temperature only reached 26.8 degrees F.



TABLE XXVII.

METEOROLOGICAL AVERAGES
OF LEAMINGTON SPA.

For the 32 Years, 1880—1912.

MONTH.	Means of Barom. 10 a.m.	Air Temperature.		Rainfall.	
		Max.	Min.	Inches	Days.
January ...	29.88	43.6	34.7	1.42	14.2
February...	29.95	44.3	36.6	1.34	12.8
March ...	29.80	50.0	36.2	1.21	17.1
April ...	30.09	56.2	49.6	0.93	11.4
May ...	29.89	63.3	48.1	1.12	9.6
June ...	29.88	72.5	54.7	1.36	12.9
July ...	29.66	75.8	54.5	1.40	8.7
August ...	29.82	74.1	56.5	2.44	14.2
September	29.92	67.9	48.3	1.62	10.0
October ..	29.77	56.2	44.2	2.31	16.0
November	29.53	48.3	37.8	2.30	18.2
December	29.65	48.2	36.1	2.83	20.5
Means ...	29.82	58.3	44.7	20.28	165.6

TABLE XXVIII.
TABLE OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.
LEAMINGTON SPA, 1912.

Latitude 52° 18' N. Longitude 1° 30' W.

Month.	Means of Barom. 10 a.m.	AIR TEMPERATURES.										Direction of the prevailing Wind.	RAINFALL.		SUNSHINE.
		Means.			Absolute Temperatures.				Earth Temperature.				Inches.	Days.	
		9 a.m.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Date.	Min.	Date.	At 1 ft.	At 2 ft.	At 4 ft.				
January	29.49	41.2	46.4	35.5	51.3	on 1st.	16.0	,, 29th.	42.9	45.3	49.8	3.57	20	29.3	
February ...	29.44	41.1	47.4	36.5	57.2	,, 28th.	16.0	,, 2nd.	38.7	41.2	47.1	1.62	15	41.1	
March	29.82	45.8	50.8	40.1	58.5	,, 27th.	32.6	,, 15th & 22nd	46.0	46.8	48.4	3.40	21	74.9	
April	29.97	49.7	57.8	37.9	69.0	,, 22nd.	26.3	,, 11th.	50.8	50.4	50.0	0.17	3	222.5	
May.....	29.77	56.3	62.4	47.5	75.0	,, 11th.	40.1	,, 23rd.	58.7	56.4	52.9	3.95	14	131.9	
June	29.57	58.8	65.0	49.7	78.0	,, 22nd.	42.0	,, 10th.	63.4	61.1	56.1	4.22	23	127.7	
July.....	29.78	60.9	68.7	54.2	84.2	,, 15th.	43.0	,, 9th.	66.8	64.7	59.2	5.21	14	125.4	
August	29.47	56.8	62.2	49.2	69.2	,, 5th.	39.1	,, 3rd.	61.7	62.2	59.5	5.72	24	77.6	
September...	29.96	52.7	58.8	48.7	63.0	,, 8th.	37.0	,, 22nd.	59.3	57.7	58.1	0.70	8	88.0	
October	29.70	45.0	54.7	37.3	62.8	,, 11th.	26.9	,, 5th.	49.0	52.8	55.5	2.59	10	104.4	
November ...	29.75	41.8	47.9	37.7	56.3	,, 8th.	25.0	,, 3rd.	44.8	48.3	52.5	1.45	13	23.7	
December ...	29.67	43.7	49.9	38.2	57.0	,, 14th.	23.5	,, 1st.	42.4	45.5	50.1	3.07	18	30.7	
Totals...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				35.67	183	1077.2
Means...	29.69	49.4	56.0	42.7	84.2	,, July 15th.	16	,, Jan. 29th and Feb. 2nd.	52.0	52.7	53.2	...	...	...

TABLE XXIX.

PREVAILING WINDS & NUMBER OF DAYS PER MONTH,
(Observations taken at 9 a.m.)

YEAR 1912.

	Calm.	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
January	11	1	3	2	4	3	...	4	3
February	5	2	1	3	2	6	5	4	1
March ...	1	...	...	...	1	7	6	11	5
April ...	7	4	1	10	2	...	...	5	1
May ...	9	1	2	4	4	1	2	6	2
June ...	8	...	...	1	1	2	6	8	4
July ...	8	1	5	4	...	4	3	4	2
August	3	1	4	1	1	1	3	14	3
September	6	4	...	8	2	1	...	4	5
October	14	...	3	1	7	4	2
November	15	4	1	8	2
December	8	1	2	13	6	1
TOTALS	95	18	19	34	18	27	46	78	31

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